## HAWAHAN PACKET LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

OF A VARIETY OF MERCHANDISE.

THE A 1 CLIPPER BRIG

盖 KENTUCKY 盘 Wm. W. WILLISSTON, Commander. This fine new vessel will follow he D. C. MURRAY, and

will have dispatch for the above port. For freight or passage apply to ALDRICH, WALKER & Co.

Agents of San Francisco, Messers, CHAS, W. BROOKS & Co.

# FOR HONGKONG!

THE A 1 BRITISH CLIPPER SHIP

#### BACCHANTE A 1000 TONS.

For freight or passage apply to

TAYLOR, . . - - Commander. This fine vessel, just arrived from San Francisco, will have amediate dispatch for the above port.

PASTRY

ALDRICH, WALKER & Co.



## AND CONFECTIONERY !

F. HORN WOULD BEG TO INFORM THE PUB-BALLS and PARTIES With the very Chaicest Pastry and Confectionery, at reasonable terms.

CAKES of every description, Plain or Ornamented in any style of arts made to order at short Every article appertaining to the Pastry and Confectionery Business will be manufactured on the premises. FRESH FAMILY BREAD!

TERY AFTERNOON, AND LOAVES MADE TO ORDER. FRESH TEA BREAD! EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS. Orders thankfully received and promptly attended to by FRED'K HORN. King St., two doors from Nauanu St.

DEXTER, LAMBERT & Co., Manufacturers of and Wholesale Dealers IN BONNET RIBBONS, DRESS AND MANTILLA TRIMMINGS, SILK FRINGES, &c., &c.

105 Battery St., San Francisco. 294 Broadway, New York. 106 Devoushire St., Bostos. PACTORY, BOSTON, MASS.

# Battery Street. 105 DEXTER, LAMBERT&CO

Manufacturers of and Wholesale Dealers in

BONNET RIBBONS, Dress and Mantilla Trimmings,

Silk Fringes, etc., Would inform the trade that they have opened a branch of

No. 105 Battery Street,

SAN FRANCISCO. Where they will constantly keep on hand a full assortment of BONNET RIBBONS.

BELT RIBBONS. DRESS TRIMMINGS, MANTILLA TRIMMINGS.

Silk, Thrend, and Chenille Nets, etc. 105 Rattery street, San Francisco. 294 Brondway, New York,

106 Devonshire, Boston. D. M. WATERMAN, WITH DEXTER, LAMBERT & CO., would inform the Merchants of Honolulu that he will fill all orders intrusted to him through the above named firm, either in their own or other Goods.

# **NEW GROCERIES! NEW CROCERIES!**

#### FAMILY GROCERY AND FEED STORES ODD FELLOW'S HALL!

Scotch Assorted Fancy Biscuits, 2 AND 4 lb. TINS, Viz:

Captain's Biscuit

Lunch Biscuit Tea Biscuit

Pancy Biscuit Tea Biscuit Arrowroot Biscuit

Mixed Biscuit Ginger Biscuit Queen's Biscuit

Pienie Biscuit Wine Biscuit VARMOUTH HERRINGS in tins.

Fresh Herrings in small tins English Table Salt in glass jars Best English Pickles Mushrooms in small tins French Peas in small tins

Westphalia Sausages in tins SPICED OYSTERS, I AND 2 lb. Tins Lard in 44 lb tins

Finest Crushed and Loaf Sugar Best Qualities of Jams and Jellies Manna, Split Peas. Pearl Barley, in demijohns Yellow Honey, Soda, and Castile Soaps CHOICEST OOLONG, JAPANESE AND POUCHING TEAS!

Cross & Blackwell's Hockin & Wilson's Coward's Lewis Brothers'

457-2mi

PICKLES.

Underwood's For Sale at Cheap as the Cheapest By A. D. CARTWRIGHT.

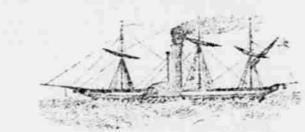
TO LET. THE BRICK BUILDING, CORNER of Fort and Merchant streets, thus far occupied by Mr.

J. H. Wood, Apply to SO HOPFSCHLAEGER & STAPENHORST.

F. L. Jones - By a letter received, we learn that the well known " Orderly" of the " Honolula Rifles," or " Kaleiopuu," as he was dubbed by the natives, is well and hearty, holding a commission as Captain in the Thirtieth Maine Veteran Regiment. He writes: "In this regiment I have seen much hard service. Was with General Banks in that fearful and disastrous Red River expedition, and took part in every battle and skirmish thereunto pertaining. Subsequently passed through a short fighting campaign on the north side of the James River, at Deep Bottom, nine miles from the rebel Capital, 1 was then ordered to the Shenandoah Valley, under the brilliant Sheridan. Was with him through all the glorious victories over the rebel General Early. I am at present at home on a leave of absence of thirty days, having been slightly wounded." His numerous friends will be glad to hear of his promotion and success, and wish him aloha nui after his

KAALAEA PLANTATION .- We have been shown a sample of the rattoons of the crop now being ground from this plantation, and they compare favorably with those we have seen from other plantations. The sugar, which was also shown us, is of good grain, and of the quality known as refinery sugar. Those who have been doubtful of the practicability of loesting plantations on this Island, should go through Nuuanu Valley and along the other side of the Island to the Oahu plantations.

Hawaiian Steam GENERAL INTER-ISLAND NAV. CO. The Steamer



On MONDAY, - - - - May 22d. AT HALF-PAST FOUR O'CLOCK,

For LAHAINA. ULUPALAKUA. MAALAEA BAY, KALEPOLEPO. KEALAKEAKUA. KAILUA, HONOIPU. And KAWAIHAE. Returning Saturday Morning,

The succeeding Trips of the Steamer will be on the 29th May, and 5th, 12th and 19th June.

JANION, GREEN & Co.,

## NOTICE!

E. C. McCANDLESS & Co., HAVING SECURED THE SERVICES OF A PRACTICAL BAKER!

Are prepared on and after TUESDAY, 16th inst., to furnish FAMILIES, RESTAURANTS, &c., with the best FRESH BREAD!

Every Evening at 5 o'clock, P. M., and every Morning at NEW CORN.

S. SAVIDGE. FRESH ENGLISH BISCUITS

IN SMALL TINS, FOR SALE BY S. SAVIDGE. OLD TON.

A FEW CASES OF SUPERIOR OLD TOM ALDRICH, WALKER & Co.

NOHEA & BIVINS. PAINTERS, GLAZIERS AND PAPER HANGERS.

BEG LEAVE TO INFORM that they have opened their shop in Hotel St., near Dr. Wood's residence, where they will receive all orders, and execute them in the highest style of the

PHOTOGRAPHIC CARD THO CORRECT THE ERRONEOUS IMby place in the city. Cartes d'Visite, \$5 per dozen; a second dozen for \$3.

Vignettes, \$6 per dozen; a second dozen for \$4. Large Photographs for \$5; duplicate copy for \$1. Specimens can be seen at the Gallery next door to the H. L. CHASE.

JUST RECEIVED BY D. C. MURRAY JAPAN TEA! 1865.

WERY SUPERIOR JAPAN TEA, IN 4

# **DOWSET1** Offers For Sale

-AT HIS-

LUMBER YARD Corner of Queen and Fort Sts.,

THE CARGO!

-OF THE-

## N. S. PERKINS!

Consisting in part of

INCH BOARDS, ROUGH 1 INCH BOARDS, PLANED, TONGUED AND GROOVED

ASSORTED SCANTLING CEDAR AND REDWOOD SHINGLES

PICKETS, CLAPBOARDS. And the usual Variety of

## BUILDING MATERIALS.

Hawaiian Marriage Certificates. PRICE \$1. PER DOZEN. H. M. WHITNEY

20,000 Old Newspapers SUITABLE FOR WRAPPING PAPER. For sale cheap by the 100 or 1000.

#### THE PACIFIC Commercial Advertiser.

(For the Pacific Com'l Advertiser.)

MR. EDITOR :- Will you do me the favor to insert in your paper the following correction:

In the "Appendix " to Bishop Staley's address, delivered on the 1st of January, 1865, and since published, he says : " During my second visit to the Island of Mani, in 1863, I was requested by a body of foreigners from all parts to celebrate Divine service, and to baptize in a certain building which had been erected by them, on the distinct understanding that they could invite whom they pleased to be their minister, and that it was in connection with no denomination. At the appointed time I went with the Judge of the Island, and found the congregation assembled outside, unable to get in. The Missionary of the district, Dr. Anderson's "old friend and correspondent," happened to have the key, and sturdily resisted all entreaties to

At the time of the visit the Reverend gentleman speaks of, I was in the United States, and knew nothing of it from personal observation, but on inquiry find the facts to be as follows:

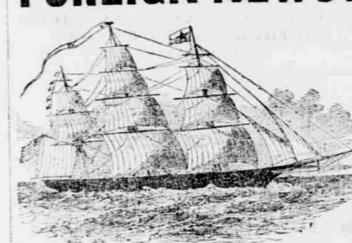
My father, the missionary of the district, Dr. Anderson's "old friend and correspondent," did not have the key the morning of the Bishop's visit to the church. He told the Bishop's messenger that the key was not in his possessionf and also informed him who had the key. The messenger returned, and publicly told the Bishop that Mr. Green denied having the key; therefore the assertion that "the missionary of the district had the key, and sturdily refused all entreaties to give it up," is absolutely and entirely false. In 1863, Bishop Staley knew it to be so. Truly the Reverend gentleman

must have a short memory. The foreign church at Makawao was built during Mr. Green's absence to the United States. When he heard that one of the Bishop's satellites had posted a notice that he, (the Bishop,) would address the people without consulting the committee that built the church or himself, who supplied the pulpit by invitation, he very naturally returned the key to the committee from whom he received it. Certainly the graces, the Reverend gentleman received by Apostolic succession, do not include modesty or a love for truth ! But even if the "missionary of the district" had refused to give up the key to the Bishop, what right had he or any Minister of the English Church on these islands to complain? They will not even pray for the conversion of the world in the same room with the Protestant Missionaries, and yet they demand that we shall open our churches, bow them into our pulpits, and receive their abuse as a blessing. Some of us who are proud of our descent from the Puritans, find it hard to make up our minds to call a falsehood truth, and exclusiveness, charity, because they are supported by a Bishop of the English Church.

Yours truly, J. PORTER GREEN. Makawae, May 10th, 1865.

THE NEW FIRE ENGINE .- The sum of between sixteen and seventeen hundred dollars has been subscribed, and the order and part of the funds for the purchase of a Hunneman engine, like No. 2, went forward by the D. C. Murray. The engine will be here in the spring of next year.

# EIGHT DAYS LATER FOREIGN NEWS!



By the bark Smyrniote, which arrived on the 16th, 20 days from San Francisco, and the clipper ship Fearless on the 17th, in 19 days, we have eight days later advices from the seat of war.

The mail steamer had not arrived, but was due on the 28th, with the New York mail of April 3d. The Comet, which was to leave about the 6th, will probably bring the newspaper mail of that date. The telegraphic news by this arrival is to the

27th, and the most important items are the Funeral of the sate President Lincoln. The armistice between Sherman and Johnson, And the supposed escape of Jeff. Davis.

Gen. Halleck is placed in command at Richmond. The rebel General Mosby surrendered on the same terms as Gen. Johnston, but the terms have been rejected by the Government.

Shooting of Booth and capture of Harrold. Latest quotation of gold 151 to 152.

Obsequies of the President,

Washington, April 19 .- Solemn funeral rites and obsequies of the late President Lincoln were paid to-day in the Capital. No greater feality to the memory of the illustrous dead was ever demonstrated in the annals of civilization. Dawn was ushered in by the heavy booming of salutes of minute guns from the fortifications surrounding the city. At a very early hour people began to assemble in the vicinity of the Executive Mansion, which was almost draped in crape, as also were all the public and private residences in the vicinity. All our city public NEW CROP!! NEW CROP! houses and private residences were closed. Emblems of mourning appeared from every cornice, and fastened from every window; the inmates poured forth by thousands into the streets, and by ten o'clock the thoroughfares were in many places impassable. Pennsylvania Avenue, from Willard's to the White House, presented by noon one dense mass of people, while the adjacent streets, for half a mile in every direction, were filled with military companies and civic processions from a distance. Trains were bringing hundreds every hour. Between ten and eleven o'clock the military escort formed in line on Pennsylvania Avenue, the left resting on Fifteenth street. The escort consisted of two regiments of infantry, two battalions of cavalry, eight pieces of artillery, and one battalion of marines, headed by a full armed band. There were other military companies also accompanied by hands. At noon the ceremonies commenced in the east

room. The ceiling was draped with crape, and the borders of the mirrors hung with emblems of mourning. The drapery gave the room a dim light, that added to the solemnity of the mournful scene. President Johnston stood beside the remains of the

amented President during the funeral oration. General Grant sat at the head of the corpse, while members of the Cabinet and ex-Vice President Hamlin were grouped about.

Rev. Dr. Hall, the Rector of the Church of the Epiphany, read portions of the Episcopalian service | should be educated, and taught that treason against | tant interview with the President yesterday. Gen. let me know my end and the number of my days, that I may be certain how long I have to live. Behold! Thou hast made my days as it were a span long, and mine age is even as nothing in respect of Thee; and verily every man living is altogether

Bishop Simpson, of the Methodist Church, offered a prayer in which he fervently alluded to the Emancipation Proclamation and other noteworthy deeds performed by President Lincoln. Reverend Doctor Gurley then read the funeral oration, and paid a high tribute to the memory of the late President. At 2 o'clock the remains were taken to the Capitol by a procession over three miles in length, and were placed in the Rotunda, where the body will lie in state to day and to morrow, and will be conveyed under escort to Springfield, Illinois, via Philadelphia,

New York, Buffalo and Chicago. Washington, April 19 .- All the foreign Ministers, with attaches, in all fifty-six, were present at the funeral service at the Executive mansion to-day. Their place in the programme came directly after the President and Cabinet. This, for the first time in our history, was in accordance with the usage of foreign nations, where the diplomatic corps follows the monarch. Heretofore they have been placed in the programme after the ex-President, Justices of

the Supreme Court, and members. Upon the arrival of the head of the procession at the east front of the Capitol, the coffin was borne the foot of the coffin, surrounded by a throng of | I hold it as a solemn obligation on any one of those Senators, high military officers, and a small number | States where a rebel army has been beaten back and | army commanders "

of Illinoisans as chief mourners. Dr. Gurley, stand- expelled -1 care not how small a number of Union ing at the head of the coffin, uttered a few most impressive remarks, chiefly in the solemn words of scripture, consigning the dead ashes of the once animated soul of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, to the original dust. The deep tones of his voice reverberated from the vast walls and ceiling of the rotunda, now first used for such a solemn occasion. During the impressive scene, many were affected to tears.

New York, April 19 -- It is estimated a hundred and twenty five thousand people were on the streets of Washington, to-day, to witness the funeral

CHICAGO, April 19 .- The National Monument Fund is on foot, and a plot of ground of six acres, in the heart of the city of Springfield, Illinois, has heen selected as the burial place of the lamented President Lincoln. Johnson and Sherman-Terms of Surren-

Washington, April 22 -- As reports have been in circulation for some time of a correspondence between Generals Johnston and Sherman, the memorandum or basis of what was agreed upon, and the results, are now given as follows : Memorandum or basis of agreement made this 18th

der Rejected.

Carolina, by and between Gen. Joseph Johnston, commanding the Confederate Army, and Major Gen. Sherman, commanding the Army of the United States in North Carolina-both present : First-The contending armies now in the field are to maintain their status quo until notice is given by either Commanding General that either army be-

come an opponent. Second-A reasonable time, say forty-eight hours, is allowed the Confederate armies now in existence to be disbanded and conducted to their several State Capitals, there to deposit their arms and public property in the State arsenal, and each officer and man to execute and file an agreement to cease from all acts of war, and abide the action of both state and Federal authorities. The number of arms to be reported to the Chief of Ordnance at Washington City, subject to the future action of the Congress of the United States, and in the mean time to be used solely to maintain peace and order within the borders of the

States respectively. Third-The recognition by the Executive of the United States of the several State Governments and their officers and Legislatures, on their taking the oath prescribed by the Constitution of the United States, and where conflicting State Governments have resulted from the war the legitimacy of all shall be submitted to the Supreme Court of the United States. Fourth-The reëstablishment of all the Federal Courts of the several States, with their powers as defined by the Constitution and laws of Congress.

Fifth-The people and inhabitants of all the States are to be guar weed, so far as the Executive can, their political ghts and franchises, as well as their rights of person and property, as defined by the Constitution of the United States, and of the States

Sixth-The Executive authority of the Government of the United States is not to disturb any of the people by reason of the late war, so long as they live in peace and quiet, and abstain from acts of armed hostility, and obey the laws in existence at the place of their residence.

Seventh-In general terms, to grant a general amnesty, so far as the Executive power of the United States can command one, on condition of the disbandment of the Confederate armies, and their distribution to their homes, and resumption of peaceful pursuits by the officers and men hitherto composing the said armies.

Not being fully empowered by our respective principals to fulfil these terms, we individually and officially pledge ourselves promptly to obtain the neces. sary authority, and to carry out the above pro-WM. T. SHERMAN, Commanding Army of the United States in North

Carolina. J. E. JOHNSTON, General Commanding Confederate States Army in

North Carolina. WASHINGTON, April 22 -- Yesterday evening a bearer of dispatches arrived from Gen. Sherman's army, with an agreement for the suspension of hostilities, and the memorandum of what is called a basis for peace, which had been entered into on the 18th instant by Gen. Sherman with the rebel Gen. Johnston. The Rebel Gen. Breckinridge was pres-

ent at the conference. A Cabinet meeting was held at eight o'clock in the evening, at which the action of Gen. Sherman was disapproved by the President, Secretary of War, Gen. Grant, and every member of the Cabinet. Gen. Sherman was ordered to resume hostilities immediately, and was directed that the instructions given him by the late President, in the following telegram, which was penned by Mr. Lincoln himself, at the Capitol, on the 3d of March, were approved by President Johnson, and were reiterated to govern the

action of military commanders On the night of the 3d of March, while President Lincoln and his Cabinet were at the Capitol, a telegram from General Grant was brought to the Secretary, informing him that Gen. Lee had requested an interview or conference to make an arrangement for terms of peace. The letter of Lee was published in a letter from Davis to the rebel Congress. Gen. Grant's telegram was submitted to Mr. Lincoln, who, after pondering a few moments, took up his pen and wrote with his own hand the following reply, which was then dated, addressed and signed by the Secretary of War, and telegraphed to Gen. Grant, as fol-

Washington, March 3, 1865.—To Lieutenant-General Grant:—The President directs me to say to you that he wishes you to have no conference with Gen. Lee, unless it be for the capitulation of Lee's army, or on some minor and purely military matter. He instructs me to say that you are not to decide, discuss or confer upon any political question. Such questions the President holds in his own hands, and will submit them to no military conferences or conventions. In the meantime you are to press to the

utmost your military advantages. The orders of Gen. Sherman to Gen. Stoneman to withdraw from Salisbury, North Carolina, and join him, will probably open the way for Davis to escape to Mexico or Europe with his plunder, which is reported to be very large, including not only the plunier of the Richmond banks, but previous accumula-

A dispatch received by this Department from Richmond says: "It is stated here by respectable parties that the amount of specie taken South by Jeff. Davis and party is very large, including not only the plunder of the Richmond banks, but the previous accumulations. They hope, it is said, to make terms with Sherman, or some other Commander, by which they will be permitted, with their effects, including this gold and plunder, to go to Mexico or Europe." Johnston's negotiations look to this end, and after the Cabinet meeting last night Gen. Grant started for South Carolina, to direct operations against Johnston's army.

President Johnson's Policy.

WASHINGTON, April 23 .- President Johnson's

speech to the Indiana delegation yesterday, is more important than any yet delivered. The President said: "We are living at a time when the public mind has almost become oblivious of what treason is. The time has arrived when the American people r the burial of the dead, commencing with " Lord | the United States Government is the highest crime that can be committed, and those engaged in it should suffer all its penalties. It is not the promulgation of anything that I have not heretofore said, to say that traitors must be made edious, and that traitors must be punished and imprisoned. Their social nower must be destroyed; if not, they will still maintain ascendancy, and may again become numerous and powerful-for, in the words of a former Senator of the United States, 'when traitors become numerous enough, treason becomes respectable.' And I

say, that after making treason odious, every Union

man should be remunerated out of the pockets of

those who have inflicted the great suffering upon the

country. While I say as to the leaders of treason,

punishment, I also say leniency and conciliation to

the thousands whom they have misled and deceived." In speaking of reconstruction, the President made the following remarks: " Upon this idea of destroying States, my position has heretofore been well known, and there is no cause to change it now Some are satisfied with the idea that the States are to be lost in Territorial and other divisions-are to lose their character as States; but their life-breath has only been suspended, and it is a high constitutional obligation we have to secure each of these States in the possession and enjoyment of a republican form of government. A State may be in the Government with a peculiar institution and by the operation of the rebellion lose that feature; but it was a State when it went into rebellion, and when it to the centre rotunds. President Johnson stood at | comes out without that institution it is still a State.

men it has, if enough to man the ship of State-I hold it, I say, a high duty to protect and secure to them a republican form of government. This is no mere opinion; it is expressed in conformity with my understanding of the genius and theory of our Government-adjusting and putting Government upon its legs again. I think the progress of the work must pass into the hands of its friends. If a State is to be nursed until it gains strength, it must be nursed by its friends, not smothered by its enemies. Now, permit me to remark that while I have opposed lissolution and disintegration on one hand, on the other hand I am equally opposed to the centralization of power in the hands of the few."

WASHINGTON, April 23 .- The proceedings of Gen. Sherman are unapproved, for the following among

First-It was an exercise of authority not vested in General Sherman, and on its face shows that both he and Johnston knew that he (Sherman) had no authority to enter into any such arrangement. Second-It was a practical acknowledgment of the

rebel Government. Third-It undertook to re-establish the rebel State Governments, which had been overthrown at the sacrifice of many thousands of loyal lives and day of April, 1865, near Durham's Station, North treasure, and placed arms and munitions of war in the hands of rebels at their respective capitals, which might be used as soon as the armies of the United States are disbanded, to conquer, and subdue loyal

Fourth-By the restoration of rebel authorities in their respective States, they would be enabled to re-

Fifth-It might furnish a ground for the responsibility of the Federal Government to pay the rebel debt, and certainly subjects loyal citizens of the rebel States to the debt contracted by the rebels in the

name of the State. Sixth-It put in dispute the existence of loyal State Governments, and the new State of Western Virginia, which had been recognized by every department of the United States Government. Seventh-It practically abolished the confiscation

laws, relieved the rebels of every degree, who slaughtered our people, from all pains and penalties for Eighth-It gave terms that had been deliberately, repeatedly, and solemnly rejected by President Lin-

coln, and better terms than the rebels had ever asked in their most prosperous condition. Ninth-It formed no basis for a lasting peace, but relieved the rebels from the pressure of our victories. and left them in condition to renew their efforts to overthrow the United States Government and subdue the loyal States whenever their strength was re-

cruited and opportunity should offer. The President's Obsequies in New York. New YORK, April 25 .- A constant stream of people have been passing through the room where the remains of the late President lie in state ever since yesterday afternoon. They pass at the rate of 80 per minute. At midnight the German singers, numbering about one thousand voices, chanted dirges, and throughout the night the long line of citizens, anxious to view the remains, was kept moving. Early this morning it seemed diminished, but very little, and soon after daylight it was lengthened greatly, extending frem Warren to John street, on Broadway, on the West side of the City Hall, while there was another line of greater length running through the street on the East side of the Hall. All places of business are closed, while the upper stories of every building along the route of the procession are occupied by anxious spectators. At one o'clock the procession commenced moving with the remains to the Hudson River Railroad depot. It is one of the most imposing spectacles ever witnessed in New York. Indeed, perhaps it was never equaled. There are no vehicles in the line of the procession, and it moves with an awe-inspiring solemnity to the mourn. ful music of various bands. The military are out in full force, as also a very large number of civic societies, etc. The number who viewed the remains

is estimated at one hundred and twenty thousand. Day of Humiliation. WASHINGTON, April 25 .- President Johnson has issued his proclamation designating Thursday, May 25th, as a day of national humiliation and mourn-

Mr. Seward's Condition. Washington, April 25 .- The Secretary of State is convalescing rapidly. Frederick Seward speaks more

distinctly this morning and is better.

New York, April 25 .- The World's Washington special dispatch says advices received here to-day direct from Raleigh state that the conference of Generals Sherman and Johnston was at Chapel Hill, fitteen miles west of Raleigh. Johnston's army, 30,000 men, including Hampton and Wheeler's cavalry, were twenty miles from the city on the Charlotte road. At the second interview, Breckinridge was present and participated, drawing up the already published memoranda of the terms of capitulation. During the conversation he readily admitted the failure of the rebellion, and declared peace almost at hand; and in alluding to the Constitutional amendment, he said it was the strictly legal way of

abolishing slavery. He predicted its ratification by more than two-thirds of the States. It is understood that during the conference, which lasted two days, Jeff. Davis was at Hillsboro, in telegraphic communication with Breckinridge and Johnston's headquarters. No public or private property was destroyed by our troops. The citizens, including a large number of ladies, appeared on the streets as usual, and business is not suspended. The news of President Lincoln's assassination reached Raleigh last Wednesday, and on that night a large meeting was held, and resolutions passed denouncing the deed and representing sympathy for the Nation and the people. The size of the meeting surprised the army, who stood aloof. Governor Vance skedaddled before we entered the place, and the report of his capture is therefore untrue. When this intelligence left Raleigh it was the opinion in the army that the terms of Johnston's surrender were unconditional submission; even among the Generals of high rank no others were known or hinted at.

Lee's Capitulation. PHILADELPHIA, April 25 .- A special dispatch to the Bulletin, from Washington, to-day, says that Attorney-General Speed has made a highly important decision on the terms of the capitulation of Lee. In reply to a letter of the Secretary of War relating to these points, he decides : First, That the rebel officers who surrendered to Gen. Grant have no homes in loyal States, and have no right to come where there homes were in loyal States prior to going into rebellion. Second, That persons in the civil service of the rebellion, or who have otherwise given it support, comfort and aid, and were residents of rebel territory, have no right to return to Washington un-

der that stipulation. New York, April 25 .- It is said that the exchange of 5,000 Union prisoners at Darien, Ga., which it is supposed has taken place by this time, will leave scarcely any of our men in the hands of the rebels, while there still remain in the hands of our Government 60,000 or 70,000 rebels, besides those paroled

under the terms of Lee's surrender. The Herald's Washington special dispatch says President Johnson regards it of the utmost importance that Mr. Seward should remain in the Cabinet. The Mexican Minister had a lengthy and impor-Ortega has been sent for. He is on his way here from St. Louis, and is hourly expected-a circumstance imparting additional significance to yester-

day's audience. BALTIMORE, April 25.—Joseph Shaw, the editor of the Westminster Democrat, (Carrol county, Md.,) was mobbed, and the material of his newspaper establishment destroyed, on the night of the murder of President Lincoln, on account of disloyal sentiments. He had been warned away by the people, but re turned again yesterday to Westminster. Last night he was waited upon by a delegation of citizens, and ordered to leave the place forthwith. He then fired upon the crowd and wounded one of them. Upon this, the enraged citizens fell upon Shaw and killed

## LATER.

In the papers received by the Fearless, we find the following additional intelligence from the East:

WASHINGTON, April 26 .- To Gen. Dix :- A dispatch just received from Lieutenant-General Grant, dated Raleigh, 10 A. M., the 24th, says : "I reached here this morning, and delivered to Gen. Sherman a reply to his negotiations with Gen. Johnston. Word was immediately sent to Johnston terminating the truce, with the information that civil matters could not be entertained in any convention between the

The Tribune's Army of the Potomac special dispatch of the 28d says: The Sixth Corps was put on the march this morning for Danville, in order to hold that point and guard communication with the army under Gen. Sherman.

From Sherman.

NEW YORK, April 27 .- The Herald's Raleigh, N. C., correspondence of the 10th, says: At the second interview, [as to peace negotiations,] Johnston made inquiry as to what terms would be accorded to members of the Confederate Government. Sherman refused to recognize the authority of any such Government, but was prepared to treat with Johnston as an officer of the insurgent forces. A subsequent meeting was had, at which Breckinridge was recognized as Major General, but not as rebel Secretary of War. At this conference Sherman permitted the introduction of the objectionable propositions, which, it is said, were dictated by Jeff. Davis. Sherman heard of the President's assassination before negotiating, and communicated the event to the rebels, who appeared to have the profoundest regret at the

The Herald's Raleigh correspondent says: A commission consisting of ex-Gov. Graham, ex Gov. Swain, Surgeon-General Warren and Col. Burr, were sent by Gov. Vance to see what arrangement could be made with Sherman on the part of the State for the cessation of hostilities, and to ascertain what was the status of the State Government and its officers under the new regime. The commission had the assent of General Hardee to visit Sherman. They had an interview with Sherman, who gave them a protecting paper for the Governor and State officers, so long as no hostilities were shown by them. Sherman told them that he had no information as to how the status of the State Government was to affect that question-that he did not consider North Carolina out of the Union, as the question of secession had not been submitted to the people-that he would respect every man who was not an original secessionist, and treat him with every consideration. Still, he must march through the State in pursuit of Johnston, and the people must necessarily suffer by that march. Johnston's army was inferior to his, and every man slain in future was an unnecessary sacrifice. Johnston, and not himself, would be responsible for the sacrifice and suffering entailed on the people of North Carolina. The civilized world would pronounce Johnston's course inhuman and illegitimate.

From Richmond.

WASHINGTON, April 27 .- This Department has received a dispatch from General Halleck, commanding the Military Division of the James, Generals Canby and Thomas were instructed some time ago that General Sherman's arrangement with General Johnston was disapproved of by the President, and they were ordered to disregard it and push the ene-

my in every direction. (Signed) RICHMOND, April 26 .- Generals Meade, Sheridan and Wright are acting under orders to pay no regard to any truce or order of General Sherman respecting hostilities, on the ground that General Sherman's agreement could bind his own command only, and no others. They are directed to push forward, regardless of orders from any one except General Grant, and cut off Johnston's retreat. Beauregard has telegraphed to Danville that a new arrangement has been made with Sherman, and that the advance of the Sixth Corps was to be suspended until further orders. I telegraphed back to obey no orders of General Sherman, but to push forward as rapidly as possible. The bankers here have information to-day that Jeff. Davis' specie is moving south from Goldsboro in wagons as fast as possible, and suggest that orders be telegraphed through to General Thomas that he will obey no orders from General Sherman, and notifying him and Canby, and all commanders on the Mississippi to take measures to intercept the rebel chiefs and their plunder. The

specie taken with them is estimated at from six to

thirteen millions. (Signed) H. W. HALLECE. From Stoneman.

KNOXVILLE, April 27 .- Since the last intelligence from Stoneman's command, the following is a summary of what it has accomplished. One portion of the command, under Col. Palmer, moved down the Catawaba river, dispersing parties going South and West from Johnson's army. It captured upwards of two thousand prisoners, two pieces of artillery, and among other things destroyed was the immense railroad bridge over the Catawaba River, 1,125 feet long and 60 feet high. Upon hearing that a general armistice had been entered into between Sherman and Johnson, Col. Palmer ceased operations. The other portion of the command under Gen. Gillem attacked and routed the rebel forces under Maj.-Gen. McCowan, at Georgetown, taking one piece of artillery, and afterward forced the passage through the Blue Ridge, held by the rebel forces under Gen Martin, taking six pieces of artillery. They would have captured the whole force, bad Gillem not been met by Gen. Martin with a flag of truce, and bear. ing a letter from Gen. Sherman, countersigned by Gen. Johnston, and directed to General Stoneman, ordering a general suspension of hostilities, and withdrawal of the forces under Stoneman.

The Pursuit and Shooting of Booth.

WASHINGTON, April 27 .- Yesterday morning & squadron of the Sixteenth New York Cavalry traced Booth and Harrold to a barn between Bowling Green and Port Royal, near Fredericksburg, Va. The barn was surrounded, and a demand made for their surrender, which Harrold was in favor of doing, but upon Booth calling him a coward he refused to do so. The barn was then set on fire, and, upon its getting too hot, Harrold again presented himself and put his hands through the door to be handcuffed. While this was going on, Booth fired upon the soldiers, upon which a Sergeant fired at him. The ball of the Sergeant took effect in the head of Booth. killing him. Harrold was taken alive. Booth's body was brought to the Washington Navy Yard last night. He declared his intention never to surrender, and said he would fight the whole squad, consisting of twenty-eight men, if they would permit him to place himself within shooting distance. The scouting party was under the command of

ernment, and sending a message to his mother. At the time he was shot, it is said he was leaning on his crutch and preparing to fire again on the soldiers. From Mexico. By the way of Matamoras, it was reported that Cortinas had declared against the Empire, and was preparing to attack Gen. Mejia, who is in Matamoras with four or five thousand men. Mejia is cut off from communication with the interior. He will either surrender or retreat. If he does the latter he

Lieutenant Edward Dougherty. Booth was on a

crutch, and was lame. He lived two hours after be

was shot, whispering blasphemies against the Gov-

## European Intelligence.

is lost. Cortinas has from six to seven thousand

Dates to Sunday, April 19. The news of the fall of Richmond created an intense excitement in England, but it arrived too late to admit of the papers generally commenting upon it, and as most of the markets had closed from the 13th to the 17th, the effect cannot be fully developed until they

The London Daily News says : The army of Virginia, so long deemed invincible, the pride, hope, the centre, and the citadel of the Confederacy, has been not only beaten but shattered. The Davis Government is now a vagrant and fugitive one. Richmond, which received it and gave it fortune-a dignity which it could never have acquired while it remained among the cotton plantations, where it had its rise-was set on fire by its departing guests. That the Confederate army fought with all its old tenscity, we cannot doubt, but it has been broken up by the men who, as we have often been told, were the sweepings of the Northern cities. Davis began the war by declaring he would carry it where food for the torch awaited the Southern armies in populated cities, but the attempt to burn New York ended in nothing but an execution, while Davis set

his borrowed capital in flames and decamped. The other papers are silent as yet upon the news. The London Times has an article strongly condemning the conduct of Judge Smith, of Montreal, for his ill-considered and dangerous charge on the

St. Albans raiders. The Times's correspondent of the provincial press says there are unpleasant whisperings as to the desire of the King of the Belgians, who is still in England, to exercise an influence over the course to be taken by the British Government in Mexican affairs. Earl Russell regrets the precipitancy with which he yielded to the royal wish to recognize the pretended Mexican empire. Fall it must, if not saved by European interposition, and that right early, and for this neither Premier nor Foreign Sec. retary is prepared.